NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES JAMES FOX. THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. By GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAY, M. P., author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." Svo. New-York: Harger & Brothers.

Mr. Trevelyan has already won distinction in let ters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay." As a biographer he is painstaking, picturesque, and specially accurate in those minor details which readers love perhaps out of proportion sometimes to their importance. Without being exactly like it, his style reminds us constantly of that of his brilliant kins man. There is at least the same ease, fluidity, and fast hold upon the attention of the reader. In addition to this, we think that Mr. Trevelvan has a freedom from prejudice and a judicial fairness which perhaps Lord Macaulay sometimes lacked. No biographer could be more in love with his sub ject than Mr. Trevelvan is in love with Mr. Fox yet we do not discover in this volume any attempt to disguise the less admirable features of Mr. Fox's character, and the whole story of his youthful improdences and of his first political faults is told with an engaging cander. The impression given is that the man was great in spate of his wraknesses,

The Fox family came of humble stock. tounder was Sir Stephen Fox, born in 1627. Originally a servant of Salisbury Cathedral, he was afterwards in the household of the Earl of Northumberland. In the Civil War he was on the royal staff in an administrative capacity during the campaign which ended at Worcester; he passed to France with Prince Charles, and after the restoration he filled various lucrative offices under Charles II. and James II., and subsequently-under William. His eldest son became Earl of Hehester, His younger son, Henry Fox, married Lady Caroline Lennox, who was a great-granddaughter of Charles II. The issue of this marriage, Charles James was a very precocions child, correcting his mother even years old. After he had been a little while at school, making, however, miraculous progress., his father, who gradged him nothing, took him to the Continent " upon a round of idleness and dis-

ford, where he read hard until he was taken away took new lessons in vice, and was as elaboentely spoiled by the foolish fondness of his father saw Voltairs at his villa by the Lake of Geneva in went back to London to plunge into a flood of dissipation. He became at once a member of the famous Brooks's Club, of which we have the fol-

designed to make the hoards of phases and who might love lowed over the decanters and glasses, "except lossing up for reakonings," under penalty of standing them here things of toyal policy. The following literation the whole party; and at cards or hazard no one hight take on credit, nor borrow from any of the players or bystanders. But with these regulations began and ended all the resitant which ithe glabout ready money was soon a dead letter; and if year a difficulty was made. Mr. Brooks, to his cost, was always at hand with the few hundred gumeas which were required to spare any of his pairous the annoyance of leaving a well-placed chair at the fato-hank or a well-matched rubber of whist. Gent them were welcome to go on losing as long as the most sanguine of their adversaries was willing to trust them; and when, at the age of sixteen. Charles Fox entered the cha, which he was to render it in the control of the control

Hard drinking was the rule, yet the King, George III., set his courtiers an excellent example. He for one had not adopted the desperate medical theory that the gout was wholesome. This is the way in which the obstinate and prudent monarch fived:

He applied to the management of his own health a force of will and an independence of judg-He applied to the management of his own health a force of will and an independence of indement winch greater men than he too sedom devote to that home by but most difficult task. His imagination had been profoundly impressed by the sight of his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, dying at forty-four of a complication of diseases aggravated or caused by an excessive corpulence, which the vigorous habits of a soldier whe entertained a soldier's dishike to rules of diet had altogether tailed to keep in check. From that time forward George the Third observed a rigid temperance, which might not have been meritorious in a religious recline, but was idmirable when practised amudst the temptations of a court by one who has banded his bodily bowers for the sake of his duties. He never allowed hieuself to be complimented on his abstinence, "Tin no virtue," he said. "I only prefer eating plain and little to growing sickly and infirm." He would ride in all weathers from Kew or Windsor to St. James's Palace, and dress for a levee, at which he gave every individual present some token of his favor or displeasure. Then he would assist at a privy council or do business with his ministers till 6 in the evening, take a cup of tea and a few slices of brend and butter without sitting down at table, and drive back into Berksbire by lamplight. In his recreations he was more hardy and energetic even than in his labors. On bunting days he remained in the saddle from 8 in the morning till the approach of night sent him home to a jug of hot bariey-water, which he in vain endeavored to induce his attendants to share with him. His gentlemen in wating tasted nothing of the luxury which the humble world presumes to be the reward of courtiers, and not very much of the comfort on which an Englishman of rank reckons as his birturight. Doors and windows so habituthe reward of confriers, and not very much of the comfort on which an Englishman of rank reckens as his birthright. Doors and windows so habitually open that a maid of honor encountered five distinct and thorough draughts on the way from her own room to the Queen's houdoir; expeditions on foot across country for ten miles on end, without shirking a pleughed field or skirting a patch of turning, early mayors in winter with a content.

by Casaubon; but he reserved his allegiance for the trne sovereigns of literature. That dramatist who is the special delight of the mature and the experienced was his idol from the very first. "Euripides," he would say, "is the most precious thing left us—the most like Shakespeare"; and he knew him as Shakespeare was known to Charles Lamb and to Coleridge. "Read him." he enjoined on young Lord lielland, "till you love his very faults." He went through the "Hisad" and the "Odyssey" more than once a vear; and, while he counted every emitted digamma, and was always ready to cover four sides of letter-paner with a disquisition on Homerte prosody or chronology, there is ample proof that, as far as feeling and observation were concerned, he had anticipated that exquisite vein of criticism which is the special charm of the most charming portion of Mr. Kuskin's writings. Next to Homer among the ancients—and even above Homer, at the period to which this chapter refers—Fox placed Virgil, whose pathos iso he declared surpassed that of all poets of every age and nation, with the single exception which, as an Englishman with the Einabethan drama at his fingers ends, he somewhat unwillingly considered himself bound to make. "It is on that account," he continued, "that I rank him so very high; for surely to excel in that style which speaks to the heart is the greatest of all excellences." His laverite example of the quality that he admired in the "Aneid' was the farewell with which the axed Evander sent Pallas forth to his last battle. The beauty of this passage, in his years of vizor, Fox was always ready to expound and assert; and when his time came to die, he solemnized his parting, with the nerhew whom he loved as a non by bidding the young man repeat aloud, and then repeat one more, lines which, even at a less trying mement, few who have ever cried over a book can rend without tears.

Fox from the beginning was fond of the diama, and was fond of amatour acting, being considered

Fox from the beginning was fond of the drama, and was fond of amateur acting, being considered superior in tragedy, but less so in gentuel comedy. The valuable results of this in his public work are thus stateu:

signed the Admiralty. In the great debates which | to mind the works of Dr. Bellows: "How feebly followed the marriages of the Dukes of Camberland and Gloucester, and the introduction of the Royal dropped from the world, and how poor it leaves the Marriage bill, he earnestly opposed the measure, and | Charch and scholarship of America. His thirst for birth to unpel him in this direction, but his kindly method, and his facility of expression, revealed feeling for woman, which was one of the best | themselves in his boyhood. As a youth, he ap traits of his singular character, had something to proached religion with the reversice of a true soul do with his opposition to this measure, which was designed to make the hearts of princes and of cantion which marked his dealing with all subjects: women whom they might love and who might love but when he had once intelligently and

as a young man, with living after the fashion in which an unmarried associate of March and Selwyn might not uncharitably be assumed to live—he never caught the tene of evilcism which was the fashion among the men of his circle; and still less was his secret and unspoken creed akin to theirs. He sad been brought up in a home where intense and tender conjugal afection was relatered doubly attractive by the presence of good sense, and that perfect good breeding which is unconscious of its own existence; and his favorite books from childhood upward, were those in which the image of such a home was painted in the brightest colors and gilded by the noblest associations. He loved Homer, because Homer "always spoke well of women." In the teeth of Athennan prejudice, which so good a scholar respected more than the prejudices; but probably no one ever praised, read, recited, analyzed, and translated any piece of poetry so frequently, for the benefit of so many different individuals, as did Fox the passage where Alcestis, before her act of self-sacrifice, takes leave of bertansband shan Fox, and probably mone so delightful; for no known man ever devoted such powers of pleasang to the single end of making a wife hand, and not of the fancy. There have been few better husbands than Fox, and probably mone so delightful; for no known man ever devoted such powers of pleasang to the single end of making a wife hand, and not of the fancy. There have been few better husbands than Fox, and probably mone so delightful; for no known man ever devoted such powers of pleasang to the single end of making a wife hand, and not of the fancy. There have been few better husbands than Fox, and probably mone so delight ful; for no known man ever devoted such powers of pleasang to the single end of making a wife has a development of the fancy. There have been few better husbands than Fox, and probably mone so delight ful; for no known man ever devoted such powers of pleasang to the single end of making a wife has a development of the fancy. Ther otic conscience, sharpened by the passionate in portunity of partisans whose fidelity had entitled them to an absolute claim upon his services, could prevail upon him to spend opposite, or even on, the Treasury bench an occasional fragment of the hours which were never long enough when passed at Mrs. Fox's work-table with Congreve or Moliere as a third in company.

His notion of true gaillantry was to treat women as beings who stood on the same intellectual table-land as himself; to give them the very best of his thought and his knowledge, as well as of his humor and his eloquence; to myite and weigh their advice in seasons of difficulty; and if ever they urged him to steps which his judement or his conscience disapproved, not to clude them with fail-contemptuous banter, but to convince them by plain-spoken and serious remonstrance.

see his bringist. How so and windows so habitable ally open that a mail of honor encountered live distinct and thorough draughts on the way from her foot across contarty for ten mides on end, writhout thirthing a ploughed field or skirting a patch of tarmies cally players in winter, with a congragation of the way and the proposal of the proposal of the proposal open and direct, until by Cristmans the king and his squerry were left to shiver through the responses together. Nothing would have returned men of topic the proposal open and distinct seeds and call the proposal open and distinct of the proposal open and the proposal open

him, from the very first, with a sort of paternal intentness. "Lord Bolingbroke gives a guinea to Mr. Charles Fox, and is to receive a Thousand from him whenever the debt of this country amounts to 171 millions. Mr. Fox is not to pay the 1,000 till he is a member of His Majesty's Cabinet." "Lord Clermont has given Mr. Crawfurd 10 guineas upon condution of receiving £500 from him whenever Mr. Charles Fox shall be worth £100,000, clear of debts." Such are two among those allusions to the opening of his political propects and the waning of his pecuniary fortunes which fill a larger space in the records of Brooks's even than prognostications about the length of Lord North's first Parliament and the health and life of a Certain Great Person.

The experiences of Fox upon the turf are well

The experiences of Fox upon the turf are well known. He was always unfortunate, both in gaming and racing. His debts, while he was yet young, were enormous, but they were paid over and over again by an indulgent father, whose fortune was enormous. Yet he went on quite inde fall, the printer of Junius. How he bere his exclu-

ion from office we are told in the following extract

stand and called was evoked and all his knowledge and culture employed in living issues.

His European life and training largely determined the relation which he subsequently assumed to theological instruction in America. Germany did not undermine his faith, but he became familiar with every phase of the struggle which was then agitating her best minds. He felt the first displacement effected by the mythical theory of Strauss, and used his experience to good purpose, many years later, in his splendid pape; on the "New Faith" of Strauss. He could also anticipate and in some degree prepare his American students for a similar disturbance here, and, at the same time, guard them and their teachers against that indiscriminate censure of everything German, which would meinde the pantheistic Strauss and the Christian Neander in the same condemnation. He came out of Germany with two great convictions which influenced all his teachings thereafter; the one, that there was no antagonism between a the one, that there was no antagonism between a true philosophy and an intelligent faith; the other that the alternative of Christian faith was pan-theism; that the choice lay between Christ and

last period of his life includes his greatest

RESEMBLANCES IN VERSE.

ALIKE BY ANCESTRY OR ACCIDENT. SIMILAR THOUGHTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES PRODUCT LIKENESS IN EXPRESSION-" PERISH THOSE WHO HAVE SAID OUR GOOD THINGS BEFORE US."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR . Occasionally, writers with the greatest pretensions to genius and novelty are charged with merely copying each other; some poets are said to thrust upon the world certain tiresome platitudes about the commonest sentiments; to exhibit only a transposition of known images, and to show merely the same respectable, old, familiar truths varnished and decorated anew, according to the prevailing

Bruyere insists that we are come too late into the world to produce anything new, that nature and life are preoccupied, and that description and sentiment have been long exhausted. The allegation of resemblance between authors is indisputably (rue; it is certain that an anther attempting any common topic will find unexpected coincidences of his thoughts with these of other writers. This want of originality in poetry arises not so much from the barrenness of genius as from an invincible necessity and the nature of things. Descriptions that are faithful and just must be uniform and alike. The first copier has the advantage: but the succeeding ones ought not certainly to be condemned for plagiarism.

possibly entertain some curious and critical read-

The right has a themsand eyes,
The day but one;
Yet the legal of the bright world dies

probable a source for the beautiful thought, dists to the works of the Swedish poet, Tegebr

united and repealed times without number:

poem called "Parted and Met," the last verse of

He who for Love has undergone.
The worst that can be all,
Is happier thousand-fold than one.
Who never loved at all, If Tennyson has not immoved upon the labor of his rival in the instance just quoted, he certainly pt clothe his idea of true pole hiv in more beautiful language than that in which Lowis dressed a simi-

lar thought. Lewis said : What though no grants of royal dowers, With poppous little-grace our blood; We'n at me in more substitution boars, And to be noble, we'll be good. Much less labored is Tennyson's:

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'tre only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith toan Norman blood.

But no stronger words were ever written than those in which Burns has given expression to this came thought; Goethe has quoted them, Beranger Burns as the man who said :

The rank is but the guinea-stamp, The mun's the gowd for a' that. gracious acknowledgment for the truth this coupled

That a sorrow's crown of sorrow. Is remembering happier things." Dante has expressed this in language which admits of no improvement; No greater grief than to remember days Or joy, when misery is at hand!

Two Scotch poets have expressed in charming fluence upon the sentiments of the heart, and it would be hard to choose between them. In his world-renowned verses "To Mary in Heaven," Burns says:

Time but th' impression stronger makes, As streams their channels deeper wear. These are Motherwell's words in his "Jeante

Morrison :" The fount that first burst frae this heart,

Still travels on its way;
And channels deeper as it rins,
The love o' life's young day.

Motherwell was the later poet, having been born in the year of Burns's death. Among other works be edited the "Life and Work of Burns," and his decease occurred when he had reached the age at In the early part of the seventeenth century,

Suckling gave to the world many poems of great vivacity and wit; one couplet from the "Ballad upon a Wedding" is well known to-day. In recording the perfections and beauties of the bride, he says:

Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice, stole in and out, As if they feared the light.

Herrick, who flourished during Luckling's short life, was not altogether different from the latter in his style of writing and in his choice of subjects. Herrick was not wanting in originality, but who can read his lines, "Her pretty feet, like snails, did creep a little out," and not think that he had the poor taste to appropriate and garble a very pretty thing belonging to Luck ling!

The latter half of the verse just quoted from Luckling alludes to the old superst tion held among the English peasantry, that the sun danced on Easter morning, and runs as follows: "But Oh! she dances such a way!

No sun upon an Easter-day Is half so fine a sight." The same superstition is touched upon by a contemporary of Luckling in words not widely different, thus:

"Whose beauty makes the sarightly sun To dance, as upon Easter-day,"
Whittier's "Worship of Nature" contains some lines that are so like parts of an old

poem called "The Temple of Nature" it is impossible to think the American poet's inspiration could have been drawn from any other source; it is at least interesting to see the similar passages side by side-in the "Temple of Nature" we have: The ocean heaves resistiessly by, And pours his glittering treasures forth;

His waves—the presthood of the sea, Kneel on the snell-genmed earth, etc. Whittier, writing of the waves of the ocean, makes use of the following form of expression: They kneel upon the sloping sand, As bends the human knee, A beautiful and tireless band,

The riesthood of the sea.
They pour their elittering treasures out
Which in the deep have birth, etc. Equally strong is the likeness between the two poems, in the expression of the idea that the frees also bend in adoration to the Supreme Being ; Whit

The forest tops are lowly cast, O'er breezy hill and glen; As if a prayerful spirit passed On nature as on men.

These words suggest the corresponding idea in the Temple of Nature," thus expressed:

The cedar and the mountain pine, The willow on the fountain's brim, The tulip and the eglantine, In reverence bend to Him.

ists, and both suffering imprisonment for political

opinions, though at different times and places, each in his cell wrote verses which are strikingly suggestive of each other. Sir Roger L'Estrange, who was four years in prison, wrote the following, quoted from his poem of the "Liberty of the Imprisoned Royalist":

That which the world miscalls a gaol,
A private closet is to me,
Whilst a good conscience is my bail,
And innecence my liberty.
Locks, bars, walls, banners, though together met,
Make me no prisoner, but an anchorer. Sir Richard Lovelace's verses addressed from prison "To Althea" are better known; one verse

that is very like the one just quoted, runs : very like the one just quoted, rans.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor tron bars a cage;
Minds, innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitare;
If I have freedom in my lave,
And in my soul am free,
Angels atone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

Among the many glorious sonnets of Shakespeare there is one describing a bright morning that is overshadowed and finally destroyed by the dark envy clouds of the later day; in presenting the same idea, Richard Crashaw's language is remarkable like that of Shakespeare, and both are so beautiful

as to be well worth reading and comparing. Crashaw was a religious poet of genius. His lines are Hve seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With resy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorned to think of night,
When a ruddy sterm whose sowl
Made Heaven's radiant face look foul
Called for an untimely hight
To hou the newly-blossomed light.

It is difficult to decide which is worthy of greater dustration, the foregoing or the beautiful sonnet of akespeare, of which the following constitutes the

The idea that music or melody is suggested by

ocking upo the levelmes of an adored object is a

O, could you view the melody Of every grace, And a case of her face You'd drop a fear.

Shakespears calls the beloved one music itself

When then, my music, music playest. Who could pay the body of lds lave a sweeter com pliment then to say of her, as did Burns :

My inve's like a meledy Timt's sweetly played in June less there is more resemblance than can be supessed to have happened by chance. Thus, it these

for Adon's " should open with the words: I mount for Adonis-Adonis is dead, while Shelly, in his "Monody on the Death of Keats," has begun his lamentation with the similar

Since it is natural to suppose that the same thoughts occur to persons in like elecumstances, it is not remarkably strange that two poets, seeking to describe the color and motion of certain desperstirred by the breeze, should choose the words "purple" and "anceriain"; the sameness of these words and the like measure of the lines in which they ocear make the similarity most striking between Mrs. Browning's line:

With a rushing stor uncertain, in the air, the purple curtain, and Edgar A. Pods-

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain. Byron said that it would not be strangge if co incidences were marked, as existing between what he claimed as his own labor and the work of these authors he read most frequently; and while no one uany such resemblances do certainly exist; passages bearing evident marks of their author's acquaintances with Snakespeare, Coleridge, Beckford, Gray and Lovelace are to be found in Byron. It has been said that the theme of "Manfred" was taken from Goethe's "Faust," and M. de Chateaubriand said that "Childe Harold" was stolen from his own

"Rene." If one collected in book form all the things which have been said more than once, a large library would be the result. A compiler of such books would be the result. A complete of such books would have greater occupation than the learned Frenchman, who said he intended is suing a treatise "concerning things that have been said but onee," which "things" certainly can be contained in a small namphlet.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1880.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

Although German children at birth possess excellent eyesight, the strain caused by constant studying of the confused and almost indistinguish able German alphabetical characters soon impairs it, so that it has been found that in it, so that it has been found that in the schools of Breslan there are 2 per cent of short-sighted pupils in the primary classes, 4 per cent in the second classes, 9 per cent in the taird and fourth classes, and in the most advanced classes of the higher schools the startling proportion of 64 per cent is reached. This can, it is thought, be best remedied by the general adoption of Roman characters, and The Cologne Gazette strongly advocates the change.

Finnish children have hitherto displayed a marked inability to acquire the Russian language by the usual methods of study and instruction. According to the Novoe Vremya a new system has been lately adopted by the St. Petersburg School Board, which is meeting with some success. It consists in discarding, for a time, all text-books on consists in discarding, for a time, all text-books on grammar and pronunciation, substituting in their stead playgrounds and games, and encouraging the Finns and those kussian children who speak clearly and correctly to play together and associate freely and intimately. The plan was suggested by the success of an English school at Alexandrovsky, where a similar method was employed to enable English children to acquire the Russian language. As an experiment in practical linguistry it commends itself to all teachers of modern languages.

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